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| Quiz 7 - Chapter 6 - The Media and Politics in Texas |

1. The most common way that Americans get their news is ​from   
a. ​conversations.   
b. ​newspapers.   
c. ​political speeches.   
d. ​radio.   
  
2. The media source from which most Texans now get their news is​   
a. ​newspapers.   
b. ​the Internet.   
c. ​television.   
d. ​radio.   
  
3. Despite their relative decline, why are the print media still important sources of information?​   
a. ​People prefer to hold paper in their hands rather than stare at screens.   
b. ​They deliver news more quickly than any other source, and are more accessible.   
c. ​They cover stories in more detail, inform the elite, and remain the largest gatherers of news.   
d. ​They provide a conservative bias to balance the liberal bias of television news.   
  
4. ​What happened when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) abolished the Fairness Doctrine in 1987?   
a. ​​Conservative and liberal talk-radio hosts had about equal success.   
b. ​Liberal talk-radio hosts quickly outpaced conservatives.   
c. Conservative talk-radio hosts quickly outpaced liberals.   
d. ​Talk radio virtually disappeared from both AM and FM radio.   
  
5. Which of the following is not true of social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter?​   
a. ​Social media use has grown among all demographic groups.   
b. ​Ninety percent of people between the ages of 18–29 use social networking sites.   
c. ​Almost 3/4 of all Americans over the age of 18 use social networking sites.   
d. ​Less than 10 percent of U.S. adults get news from Facebook.   
  
6. People are more likely to hear and remember ideas and information if they come from ​   
a. ​​the governor.   
b. a trusted opinion leader.   
c. ​a teacher or professor.   
d. ​anonymous reporters. 

7. Which of the following has been a trend in news coverage?   
a. There has been no change over time in the diversity and quality of news.   
b. ​There has been less softening of the news, and more hard news.   
c. ​There has been a reduction in the number of and range of alternative sources of news.   
d. ​Competition for viewers and advertising dollars has led to more entertainment and less news in broadcasts.​   
  
8. The media play a role in keeping and protecting democracy by​   
a. ​keeping citizens informed enough to make intelligent decisions and investigating government activities.   
b. ​printing negative stories about dictatorships and other non-democratic countries.   
c. giving democratically elected leaders the chance to say what they want without being challenged.   
d. ​insisting on patriotism and support for the country’s military campaigns.   
  
9. Which of the following is not a reason that newspapers began to move away from strong partisanship toward more even-handed, objective reporting in the last half of the 19th century?​   
a. ​The government passed laws requiring greater objectivity and less partisanship.   
b. ​Increased circulation meant publishers had to be more moderate and professional to avoid alienating advertisers.   
c. ​​Increased circulation meant publishers had to be more moderate and professional to avoid alienating subscribers.   
d. ​Newspapers shared stories from news services like the Associated Press.   
  
10. ​When reporting is done in a combative style that features opposition, it is referred to as   
a. ​​objective journalism.   
b. adversarial journalism.   
c. ​yellow journalism.   
d. ​professional journalism.   
  
11. ​Which of the following tend not to be heavily partisan in Texas?   
a. ​Social media   
b. ​Blogs   
c. ​Newspapers   
d. ​Talk radio   
  
12. In the 1970s, the media in Texas supported Common Cause and other public interest groups ​in pushing through legislation to require   
a. more funding for public television and radio.   
b. ​the reinstatement of the Fairness Doctrine.   
c. ​regular press conferences by elected officials.   
d. ​open meetings and open records. ​ 

13. ​Which of the following conclusions is not supported by today’s research on media influence?   
a. The media influence which issues or traits citizens bring to bear when evaluating political leaders.   
b. The media have an influence on what citizens think about. ​   
c. ​The media have an impact on which considerations shape citizens’ thinking on political issues.   
d. ​The media have no real influence, and can only reinforce and activate existing predispositions.   
  
14. Compared to political candidates at the national level, candidates in Texas​   
a. ​have an easier time controlling or at least influencing how the media covers them.   
b. ​have a harder time controlling or least influencing how the media covers them.   
c. ​have about the same level of difficulty in controlling or at least influencing how the media covers them.   
d. ​have no trouble completely controlling the way the media covers them.   
  
15. Which of the following is true of media outlets today?​   
a. ​Reporters tend to be conservative and Republican, while owners and publishers tend to be liberal and Democratic.   
b. ​Reporters tend to be liberal and Democratic, while owners and publishers tend to be conservative and Republican.   
c. ​Reporters, owners, and publishers tend to be liberal and Democratic.   
d. ​Reporters, owners, and publishers tend to be conservative and Republican.   
  
16. ​The agency responsible for media regulation is the   
a. ​National Media Regulation Agency (NMRA).   
b. ​National Security Agency (NSA).   
c. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)​.   
d. ​Federal Television Monitoring Commission (FTMC).   
  
17. The idea that Internet service providers should treat all Internet data equally without charging differentially or ​blocking content they don’t like is referred to as   
a. web non-discrimination.   
b. ​net neutrality​.   
c. ​prior restraint.   
d. ​mercantilism.   
  
18. Which of the following is true regarding freedom of the press in Texas?​   
a. ​Texas has a shield law that protects journalists from having to reveal certain confidential sources.   
b. ​Texas has a right-to-know law that requires journalists to reveal all of their sources upon request.   
c. ​Texas has a prior restraint law that allows the government to block newspapers from using certain sources.   
d. ​Texas has no laws regarding freedom of the press. 

19. Which of the following is true of media ownership today?​   
a. ​Most media outlets are owned by a multitude of small corporations.   
b. Just six corporations own most of the national media outlets.   
c. ​The majority of media outlets are owned by private individuals.   
d. ​The government owns most national media outlets.   
  
20. The trend in media ownership in Texas​ has been that   
a. ownership of Texas media outlets by Texas companies has declined.   
b. ​ownership of Texas media outlets by Texas companies has increased.   
c. ​ownership of Texas media outlets by Texas companies has stayed the same.   
d. ​no Texas media outlets are owned by Texas companies. 